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A MEMORIAL TO THE FOUNDERS OF WATERTOWN, Mass.

TO THE FOUNDERS OF
WATERTOWN
WHOSE PROTEST AGAINST
TAXATION WITHOUT REPRE-
SENTATION STRUCK THE
FIRST NOTE OF CIVIL LIBERTY
HEARD IN THIS WILDERNESS
"I HOPE YOU DO NOT ASSUME TO
YOURSELVES INFALLIBILITIE OF
JUDGEMENT WHEN THE MOST LEARNED
OF THE APOSTLES CONFESSETH
THAT WE KNEW BUT IN PARTE AND SAW
BUT DARKELY AS THROUGH A GLASS
"THAT THE LORD WOULD GIVE YOU
MEEKE AND HUMBLE SPIRITS NOT TO
STRIVE SO MUCH FOR UNIFORMITY AS
TO KEEP THE SPIRIT OF UNITY IN THE
BOND OF PEACE

The Memorial to the Founders of Watertown as it will appear in its completed form.

A Memorial to the Founders of Watertown

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THROUGH the generosity of the descendants of the early settlers, work is now going forward on the erection of a suitable Memorial to the Founders of Watertown. The Memorial, to be placed on the Metropolitan Parkway, Watertown, will take the form of an oval exedra of pink Westerly granite, twenty-six feet across, surmounted by a bronze statue in heroic size of Sir Richard Saltonstall, founder of Watertown.

Henry H. Kitson, the noted sculptor, has been commissioned for the execution of this figure. Mr. Kitson is the creator of the *Minute Man* at Lexington, the *Signing of the Mayflower Compact* at Provincetown, the *Puritan Maiden* at Plymouth and many other noteworthy projects. The figure shown in this brochure is reproduced from the model by Mr. Kitson.

For the pedestal supporting the statue, the eminent historian Samuel Eliot Morison has prepared the following inscription:

TO THE FOUNDERS OF WATERTOWN

WHOSE PROTEST AGAINST TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION STRUCK THE FIRST NOTE OF CIVIL LIBERTY HEARD IN THIS WILDERNESS

"I HOPE YOU DO NOT ASSUME TO YOURSELVES INFALLIBILITIE OF JUDGEMENT WHEN THE MOST LEARNED OF THE APOSTLES CONFESSETH THAT HE KNEW BUT IN PARTE AND SAW BUT DARKELY AS THROUGH A GLASS

"THAT THE LORD WOULD GIVE YOU MEEKE AND HUMBLE SPIRITS, NOT TO STRYVE SO MUCH FOR UNIFORMITY AS TO KEEP THE SPIRIT OF UNITY IN THE BOND OF PEACE"

Flanking the pedestal are bas-reliefs of dramatic events in the early history of Watertown. The group at the left presents the landing of Roger Clap near the site of the Perkins Institution in May, 1630; the group at the right presents the Reverend George Phillips and Elder Richard Browne addressing the freemen of Watertown on the question of the tax levied by the Assistants without their consent, for the purpose of fortifying Newtowne (Cambridge). On either side of the bas-reliefs appear the names of the early settlers.

The Memorial will cost approximately sixty thousand dollars.

Since the descendants of the early settlers of Watertown have scattered far and wide over the Country, some difficulty is anticipated in reaching all of those who would wish to contribute toward the erection of the Memorial. For that reason, the Committee suggests that you give as generously as you can in order that the Memorial may be ready for unveiling as planned, in September, 1930. At the same time the Committee wishes to enlist your co-operation in reaching the far-off descendants of old Watertown and in acquainting them with the work.

Please send your subscription to G. Frederick Robinson, Chairman of the Memorial Committee, 106 Mt. Auburn Street, Watertown, Massachusetts, or to John F. Tufts, Treasurer of the Union Market Bank, Watertown, Massachusetts.

The Early Settlers of Watertown

Daniel Abbott
John Ball
William Barsham
John Barnard
Thomas Bartlett
Richard Beers
Joseph Bemis
John Benjamin
John Bigelow
Nathaniel Biscoe
William Bond
Nathaniel Bowman
Thomas Boylston
Thomas Brigham
Henry Bright, Jr.
Abraham Browne
Richard Browne
Charles Chadwick
Ephraim Child
Lambert Chinery
William Clarke
John Coolidge
Benjamin Crispe
Edward Dix
John Doggett
John Eaton
John Eddy
Simon Eire
John Eliot
Robert Feake
Daniel Finch
David Fiske
Nathan Fiske
John Firmin
Thomas Flagg
Samuel Freeman
Edward Garfield
John Gay
John Goss
Christopher Grant
Thomas Hastings
William Hammond
Justinian Holden
Samuel Hosier
Edward How
Miles Ives
Edmund James
William Jennison
Robert Keies
Richard Kimball
Nicholas Knapp
William Knapp
John Knight
Edward Lamb
John Lawrence
William Learned
Edmund Lewis
Richard Linton
John Livermore
Edmund Lockwood
Hugh Mason
John Masters

The Early Settlers of Watertown
(*Continued*)

Thomas Mayhew
Isaac Mixer
Joseph Morse
George Munnings
Jeremiah Norcross
John Oldham
Francis Onge
John Page
William Paine
Daniel Patrick
Anthony Peirce
Brian Pendleton
Thomas Philbrick
Rev. George Phillips
John Pickeram
John Reynolds
George Richardson
Thomas Rogers
Sir Richard Saltonstall
Richard Saltonstall, Jr.
Robert Sanderson
Robert Seely
Francis Smith
John Spring
Isaac Stearns
John Stimson
John Sherman
Gregory Stone
Simon Stone
John Strickland
Joseph Tainter
Gregory Taylor
John Thompson
John Traine
Martin Underwood
John Warren
Jonas Weede
Roger Wellington
Timothy Wheeler
John White
John Whitney
Barnabas Windes
Richard Woodward

This list superseded
the Second Watertown

Watertown's Illustrious Founder

By Edwin D. Mead

A GREAT Geneva scholar, Charles Borgeau, some years ago published a book on "The Rise of Modern Democracy in England and New England." It was in England and New England that modern democracy did rise, with the Puritan movement, which was alike politics and religion; and this democracy developed more rapidly in New England than in the mother country, because here it encountered fewer hindrances. It found memorable expression in the early Massachusetts towns—Plymouth, Salem, and the towns clustered about Massachusetts Bay. Three of these famous towns had the same baptismal day. On the 17th of September, 1630, the Court of Assistants at Charlestown ordered that "Trimountain be called Boston; Mattapan, Dorchester; and the town upon Charles River, Watertown." The place of Watertown in the history of democratic progress in Massachusetts became conspicuous.

Winthrop's colony had arrived at Salem in June. Exploration of the region about Massachusetts Bay, "to find out a place for our sitting down," was immediately begun, resulting in the removal of the Governor and a large part of the company to Charlestown, where "a great house" had been built by settlers from Salem the year before. Here, on July 30, the company organized its church, now known as the First Church of Boston; "and here," on board the

Sir Richard Saltonstall, from the model by the sculptor, Henry H. Kitson.

Arbella, "on August 23, was held the earliest meeting of the Court of Assistants on this side of the Atlantic." But there was "want of water" at Charlestown. William Blackstone, the solitary dweller at Shawmut on the other side of Charles River, came and acquainted the Governor with "an excellent spring" there; and so the Governor and a great part of the company removed to Boston, where the Court held its first meeting on October 29.

Meantime in the course of the summer an adventurous group, with Sir Richard Saltonstall and Rev. George Phillips at their head, had selected for their plantation the place on the banks of Charles River which became Watertown. It must have been before July 30, for on that day, the same day when the first church of Boston was organized, the Watertown church was organized. Church and State went hand in hand in early Massachusetts. The founders had come here with the religious as much as the political motive; and the early Watertown records had more to do with the church and its ministers than with anything else.

Never had town a nobler parentage than Watertown, in Sir Richard Saltonstall and Rev. George Phillips; and with such parentage the noble chapters in freedom and toleration which followed, and which gave Watertown its high place among Massachusetts towns in the history of progress, were in natural order. Her local annals became a part of our national history; and it is as Americans as well as townsfolk that her proud and grateful citizens now unite to rear a noble monument to her founders.

From the beginning, the aristocratic and the democratic

sentiment clashed in Massachusetts. Winthrop wrote to Hooker. "The best part is always the least, and of that best part the wiser part is always the lesser." Hooker answered: "In matters which concern the common good, I conceive a general council chosen by all most suitable and most safe." One party would have only church members vote or hold office.

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The opposition to this was strongest in Watertown, Newtowne (Cambridge) and Dorchester. When in 1632 the Court levied sixty pounds upon the several plantations to build a fort at Newtowne, the people of Watertown, moved by their pastor and elder, refused to contribute their eight pounds, because they had no representatives at the voting. They were evidently more scared than hurt; but they smelt unjustifiable exercise of power afar, and compelled such action as made their protest a landmark in the history of our representative system. It was a brave beginning for a town which by and by, when the Civil War came on in England and the captain of the militia sided with the king, put such pressure upon him as compelled him to declare that, "on further examination," he believed the cause of Parliament to be entirely just; a town, too, which in 1775 after Lexington and Concord, was made the seat of the Provincial Congress, under the presidency of Joseph Warren, who on the 17th of June went from Watertown "to Bunker Hill and his heroic death."

Religious toleration too, which later was to have such memorable championship from Sir Richard Saltonstall, found robust voice in Watertown half a dozen years before Roger Williams left Massachusetts to found Rhode Island.

which you went so far to prevent. These rigid ways have laid you very low in the hearts of the saints. I have heard them pray in the public assemblies *that the Lord would give you meek and humble spirits, not to strive so much for uniformity as to keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace. I hope you do not assume to yourselves infallibility of judgment, when the most learned of the apostles confesseth he knew but in part*. Oh, that all those who are brethren, though yet they can not think and speak the same things, might be of one accord in the Lord."

Glorious is the memory of the great soul who could speak those words to Massachusetts at that time! Happy is the town that after three centuries can rear a monument to such a founder!

Watertown Memorial Committee

G. Frederick Robinson, *Chairman*
Mrs. Margaret W. Vahey
George Sumner Wright
George M. Chamberlain
Charles F. Shaw
Fred E. Crawford
John F. Tufts
John A. Colbert

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